



(19)

Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 1 092 785 A1

(12)

## EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:  
18.04.2001 Bulletin 2001/16

(51) Int. Cl.<sup>7</sup>: C21C 5/46, F27D 3/16,  
F23D 14/22, B01F 3/04

(21) Application number: 00122010.2

(22) Date of filing: 10.10.2000

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU  
MC NL PT SE  
Designated Extension States:  
AL LT LV MK RO SI

(30) Priority: 12.10.1999 US 414852

(71) Applicant:  
PRAXAIR TECHNOLOGY, INC.  
Danbury, CT 06810-5113 (US)

(72) Inventors:  
• Mahoney, William John  
Dobbs Ferry, New York 10522 (US)  
• Anderson, John Erling  
Somers, New York 10581 (US)

(74) Representative:  
Schwan, Ivo, Dipl.-Ing. (FH) et al  
Schwan-Schwan-Schorer,  
Elfenstrasse 32  
81739 München (DE)

### (54) Coherent jet lancing system for gas and powder delivery

(57) An arrangement wherein a coherent jet (62) is established proximate to a powder injection system and the coherent jet not only provides for gas delivery but also serves to improve the efficiency of the delivery of powder from the powder injection system. The arrangement provides in forming a flame envelope (63) around both the gas stream (62) and the powder mixture stream (67) delivered to a liquid, e.g. molten metal (65), from a gas jet nozzle (5,61) and a lance passage (66) for powder and carrier gas injection.

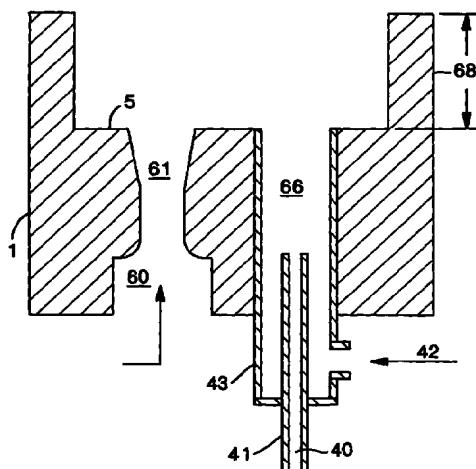


FIG. 2

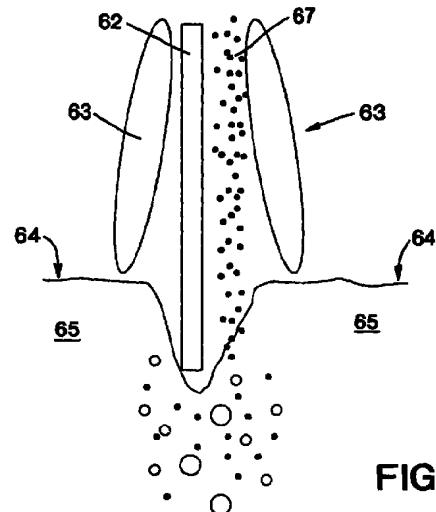


FIG. 3

**Description****Technical Field**

**[0001]** This invention relates generally to coherent jet technology and also to powder injection. 5

**Background Art**

**[0002]** A recent significant advancement in the field 10 of gas dynamics is the development of coherent jet technology which produces a laser-like jet of gas which can travel a long distance while still retaining substantially all of its initial velocity and with very little increase to its jet diameter. One very important commercial use of coherent jet technology is for the introduction of gas into liquid, such as molten metal, whereby the gas lance may be spaced a large distance from the surface of the liquid, enabling safer operation as well as more efficient operation because much more of the gas penetrates into the liquid than is possible with conventional practice where much of the gas deflects off the surface of the liquid and does not enter the liquid. 15

**[0003]** Often in the practice of industrial processes 20 such as metal refining, it is desired to inject powder into the liquid, e.g. molten metal. Such powder injection can be from either below or above the liquid surface, although above-surface injection is generally preferred because it is inherently easier and generally also safer. Typically above-surface powder injection is practiced by entraining powder into a carrier gas and providing the carrier gas from an injector device into the liquid. Where coherent jet technology is employed to provide gas into a liquid, powder injection may also be practiced using the known powder injector device. 25

**[0004]** It would be desirable to use the same lance 30 to generate the coherent gas jet and also for practice of powder injection. However such a system is not a straightforward combination of the two systems because the proximate practice of these two technologies can have a detrimental effect to the efficacy of each. 35

**[0005]** Accordingly it is an object of this invention to provide a system whereby a single lance may be effectively used to practice coherent jet technology for gas injection into a liquid, and also to practice powder injection for the provision of powder into the liquid. 40

**Summary of the Invention**

**[0006]** The above and other objects, which will 50 become apparent to those skilled in the art upon a reading of this disclosure, are attained by the present invention, one aspect of which is:

**[0007]** A method for delivering both powder and gas 55 to a liquid comprising:

(A) ejecting gas from a lance through a gas opening

on the face of the lance to form a gas stream;

(B) ejecting a mixture of powder and carrier gas from the lance through a powder mixture opening on the face of the lance, said powder mixture opening being spaced from the gas opening, to form a powder mixture stream;

(C) forming a flame envelope around both the gas stream and the powder mixture stream; and

(D) passing the gas stream and the powder mixture stream from the lance face to the liquid. 10

**[0008]** Another aspect of this invention is:

**[0009]** Apparatus for providing both powder and gas to a liquid comprising:

(A) a lance having a lance face;

(B) a gas passage within the lance, said gas passage communicating with a source of gas and also communicating with a gas opening on the lance face;

(C) a powder mixture passage within the lance, said powder mixture passage communicating with a source of powder and carrier gas and also communicating with a powder mixture opening on the lance face, said powder mixture opening being spaced from the gas opening; and

(D) means for providing gaseous fuel and oxidant out from the lance in a ring around the gas opening and the powder mixture opening. 20

**[0010]** As used herein the term "coherent jet" means a gas jet which is formed by ejecting gas from a nozzle and which has a velocity and momentum profile along its length which is similar to its velocity and momentum profile upon ejection from the nozzle. 30

**[0011]** As used herein the term "annular" means in the form of a ring. 35

**[0012]** As used herein the term "flame envelope" means an annular combusting stream substantially coaxial with at least one gas stream. 40

**[0013]** As used herein the term "length" when referring to a coherent gas jet means the distance from the nozzle from which the gas is ejected to the intended impact point of the coherent gas jet or to where the gas jet ceases to be coherent. 45

**Brief Description Of The Drawings**

**[0014]**

Figure 1 is a head on view of one embodiment of a lance face and Figure 2 is a cross sectional of one embodiment of a lance having such lance face which may be used in the practice of this invention. Figure 3 illustrates one embodiment of the invention in operation showing the various flow streams and the passage into the liquid. The numerals in the Drawings are the same for the common elements

Figure 4 is a graphical representation of test results generated in examples of the invention and in comparative examples.

#### Detailed Description

**[0015]** The invention will be described in detail with reference to the Drawings.

**[0016]** Referring now to Figures 1, 2 and 3, gas is passed thorough a gas passage 60 of a lance 1, then through a nozzle 61, preferably a converging/diverging nozzle, and then out from lance 1 through gas opening 11 to form a coherent gas jet stream 62. Typically the velocity of the gas stream is within the range of from 1000 to 8000 feet per second (fps). Preferably the velocity of the gas stream is supersonic when it is formed upon ejection from the lance face and also when it contacts the liquid.

**[0017]** Any effective gas may be used as the gas in the practice of this invention. Among such gases one can name oxygen, nitrogen, argon, carbon dioxide, hydrogen, helium, steam and hydrocarbon gases. Also mixtures comprising two or more gases, e.g. air, may be used as the gas in the practice of this invention. A particularly useful gas for use as the gas in the practice of this invention is gaseous oxygen which may be defined as a fluid having an oxygen concentration of at least 25 mole percent.

**[0018]** Gaseous fuel, such as methane or natural gas, is provided through lance 1 in a gaseous fuel passage which is radially spaced from the gas passage. The gaseous fuel passes out from lance 1 preferably at the lance face 5, as shown in Figure 1, through a ring of holes 9 around gas opening 11. The gaseous fuel is provided out from lance 1 at a velocity which is preferably less than the velocity of the gas and generally within the range of from 100 to 1000 fps. The gaseous fuel useful in the practice of this invention may also include atomized liquids and powdered material such as pulverized coal entrained in a gas.

**[0019]** The gaseous fuel combusts with oxidant to form a flame envelope 63 around and along the gas stream, preferably for the entire length of the coherent jet 62. The oxidant may be air, oxygen-enriched air having an oxygen concentration exceeding that of air, or commercial oxygen having an oxygen concentration of at least 99 mole percent. Preferably the oxidant is a fluid having an oxygen concentration of at least 25 mole percent. The oxidant may be provided for combustion with the gaseous fuel in any effective manner. One preferred arrangement, which is illustrated in Figure 1, involves providing the oxidant through a passage within lance 1 and then out from lance 1 through a ring of holes 10 around gas opening 11, preferably further spaced from gas opening 11 than is ring of holes 9. This results in the gaseous fuel and the oxidant interacting and combusting to form the flame envelope 63 upon their respective ejections out from lance 1.

**[0020]** The flame envelope 63 around the main gas stream serves to keep ambient gas from being drawn into the gas stream 62, thereby keeping the velocity of the gas stream 62 from significantly decreasing and keeping the diameter of the gas stream 62 from significantly increasing, for the desired length of the gas stream until the gas stream reaches the desired impact point, such as the surface 64 of a pool of molten metal 65. That is, the flame envelope serves to establish and maintain the gas stream 62 as a coherent jet for the length of the jet.

**[0021]** The gas passage 60 within lance 1 communicates with a source of gas enabling the gas to flow into and through the gas passage and out from lance 1 at the lance face 5 through gas opening 11 to form the gas stream. Also on lance face 5 is powder mixture opening 20. A powder mixture passage 66 within lance 1 communicates with a source of powder mixture and enables the powder mixture to flow through the powder mixture passage and out from lance 1 at lance face 5 through powder mixture opening 20 to form the powder mixture stream 67. Both the gas stream 62 and the powder mixture stream 67 are contained within the flame envelope 63 generated by the combusting gaseous fuel and oxidant. The gas stream 62 and the powder mixture stream 67 preferably continue as distinct streams until they each impact the target, e.g. the liquid surface.

**[0022]** The centerpoint of the gas opening 11 may coincide with the centerpoint of the lance face 5. Preferably, however, the gas opening 11 is offset on the lance face 5 so that the gas opening is entirely within one half circle of the lance face, i.e., the perimeter of the gas opening either passes through the lance face centerpoint or is entirely between the lance face centerpoint and the lance face perimeter. This latter arrangement is illustrated in Figure 1. The powder mixture opening is spaced from the gas opening on the lance face. By "spaced" it is meant either having a perimeter adjacent to or a distance, such as distance L shown in Figure 1, from the perimeter of the gas opening.

**[0023]** Figure 2 illustrates one preferred arrangement for providing the powder mixture to the lance. The flame shroud holes shown in Figure 1 are not shown in Figure 2. Referring now to Figure 2, a mixture 40 of powder and carrier gas is provided into inner tube 41. The powder is typically taken from a hopper or other storage means and is motivated by a relatively small amount of carrier gas, typically about 200 cubic feet per hour (cfh at 60°F and 1 atmosphere). The carrier gas is preferably nitrogen gas or air but can be another gas or gas mixture such as oxygen, methane, natural gas, helium, carbon dioxide or argon.

**[0024]** Among the many powders which may be used in the practice of this invention one can name carbonaceous materials such as carbon, coal and coke, silica, magnesia, calcium carbide, calcium carbonates, calcium oxides (lime), furnace dusts and powdered ores.

**[0025]** Additional carrier gas 42, which is preferably the same as the gas employed as the carrier gas in stream 40, preferably is provided to outer tube 43, into which inner tube 41 opens, as accelerating gas to accelerate the powder mixture. Outer tube 43 communicates with the powder mixture passage 66 of the lance 1 through which the powder mixture stream flows for ultimate ejection from the lance through the powder mixture opening 20.

**[0026]** The following test results are provided to further exemplify the invention. The examples and comparative examples are presented for illustrative purposes and not intended to be limiting. The examples of the invention were carried out using equipment similar to that illustrated in Figures 1 and 2. The nozzle for the gas was a converging/diverging nozzle with a throat diameter of 0.55 inch and an exit diameter at the gas opening of 0.79 inch. The gas opening centerpoint was spaced 0.875 inch from the lance face centerpoint and the powder mixture opening centerpoint was the same as the lance face centerpoint. The gas was gaseous oxygen having an oxygen concentration of about 100 mole percent and was ejected from the lance through the gas opening at a flowrate of 40,000 cubic feet per hour (CFH) at a supply pressure of 150 pounds per square inch gauge (psig) to form the gas stream as a coherent gas jet. The gaseous fuel was natural gas delivered through the more inner ring of 16 holes, each having a diameter of 0.154 inch on a 2.5 inch diameter circle on the lance face at a flowrate of 5000 cfh. The oxidant which combusts with the gaseous fuel to form the flame envelope was a fluid having an oxygen concentration of about 100 mole percent and was delivered through the more outer ring of 16 holes, each having a diameter of 0.199 inch on a 3.0 inch diameter circle on the lance face at a flowrate of 4000 cfh. The lance also had a 2 inch long extension 68 at its periphery to shield the gases upon their ejection from the lance. The coherent gas jet had a supersonic velocity of about 1700 feet per second. The perimeter of the gas opening was spaced 0.08 inch from the perimeter of the powder mixture opening. The diameter of the gas opening was 0.79 inch and the diameter of the powder mixture opening was 0.805 inch. The powder for this test was crushed walnut shells and the carrier gas and the additional carrier gas used as accelerating gas were both nitrogen gas. The powder was provided at a flow of about 15 pounds per minute.

**[0027]** In order to measure the capability of the powder delivery, a collector having an 8-inch diameter opening was placed 4 feet from the lance face and the collection efficiency (the ratio of the amount of powder collected to the amount ejected) was measured for various flowrates of the total nitrogen gas and the results are shown in Figure 4 as curve A. In Figure 4 the collection efficiency is measured on the vertical axis and the total nitrogen gas flowrate is measured on the horizontal axis.

**[0028]** For comparative purposes a conventional powder injection arrangement was used in conjunction with a coherent jet lance wherein the power injector nozzle was spaced 11 inches from the coherent jet nozzle at an angle of 11.4 degrees so that the coherent jet and the powder mixture stream converged right before the mouth of the collector. In this comparative example the powder flow rate was 11 pounds per minute, the gas opening was centered on the coherent jet lance face, and the natural gas and oxidant ring of holes on the coherent jet lance face were on 2.0 inch and 2.75 inch diameter circles respectively. The collection efficiency was measured for various accelerating gas flowrates and the results reported in Figure 4 as curve B. As can be seen from these test results, the invention enables a significantly greater percentage of powder to be effectively delivered to a target than is possible with the conventional practice.

**[0029]** Although the invention has been described in detail with reference to certain preferred embodiments, those skilled in the art will recognize that there are other embodiments of the invention within the spirit and the scope of the claims.

## Claims

1. A method for delivering both powder and gas to a liquid comprising:
  - (A) ejecting gas from a lance through a gas opening on the face of the lance to form a gas stream;
  - (B) ejecting a mixture of powder and carrier gas from the lance through a powder mixture opening on the face of the lance, said powder mixture opening being spaced from the gas opening, to form a powder mixture stream;
  - (C) forming a flame envelope around both the gas stream and the powder mixture stream; and
  - (D) passing the gas stream and the powder mixture stream from the lance face to the liquid.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein the gas stream and the powder mixture stream remain distinct streams from the lance face to the liquid.
3. The method of claim 1 wherein the flame envelope is formed by providing gaseous fuel and oxidant in separate annular streams out from the lance face and thereafter combusting the gaseous fuel and oxidant.
4. The method of claim 1 wherein the gas is gaseous oxygen.
5. The method of claim 1 wherein the gas stream has a supersonic velocity from the lance face to the liq-

uid.

6. The method of claim 1 wherein the powder comprises carbonaceous material.

5

7. The method of claim 1 wherein the carrier gas is nitrogen gas.

8. Apparatus for providing both powder and gas to a liquid comprising:

10

(A) a lance having a lance face;  
(B) a gas passage within the lance, said gas passage communicating with a source of gas and also communicating with a gas opening on the lance face; 15  
(C) a powder mixture passage within the lance, said powder mixture passage communicating with a source of powder and carrier gas and also communicating with a powder mixture opening on the lance face, said powder mixture opening being spaced from the gas opening; and  
(D) means for providing gaseous fuel and oxidant out from the lance in a ring around the gas 20 opening and the powder mixture opening.  
25

9. The apparatus of claim 8 wherein the gas passage comprises a converging/diverging nozzle.

30

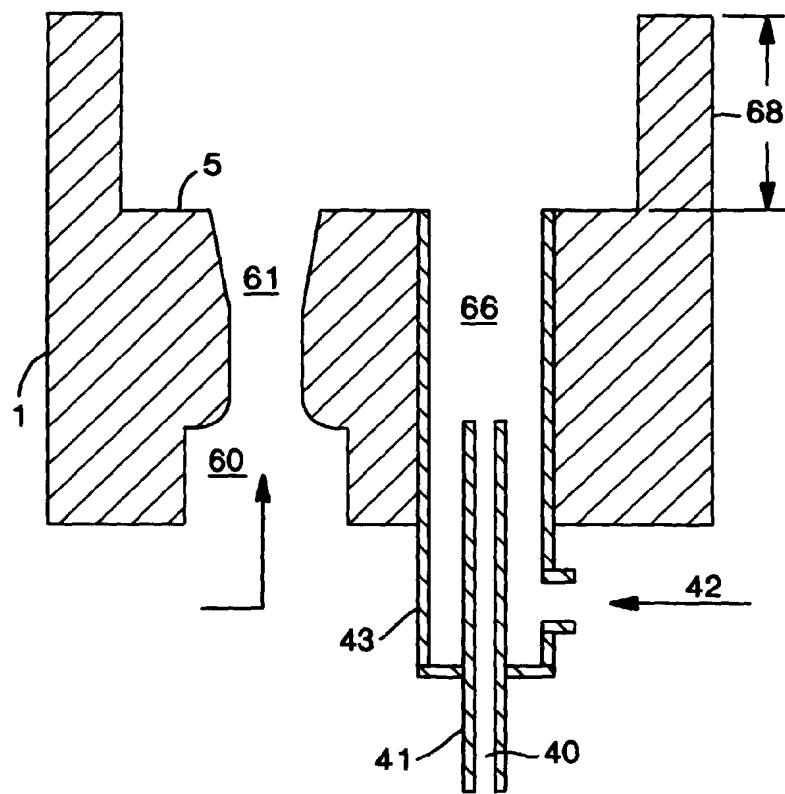
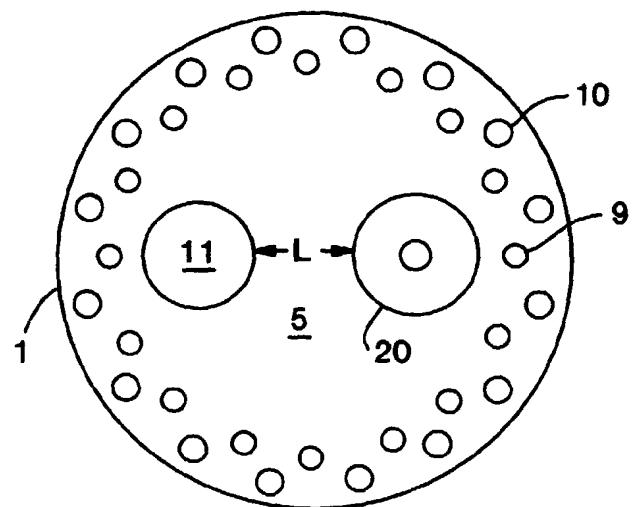
35

40

45

50

55



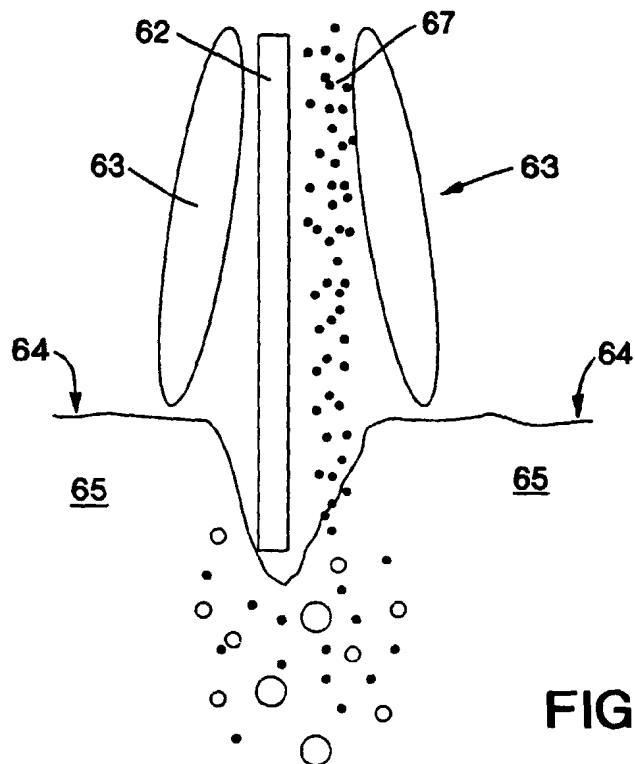


FIG. 3

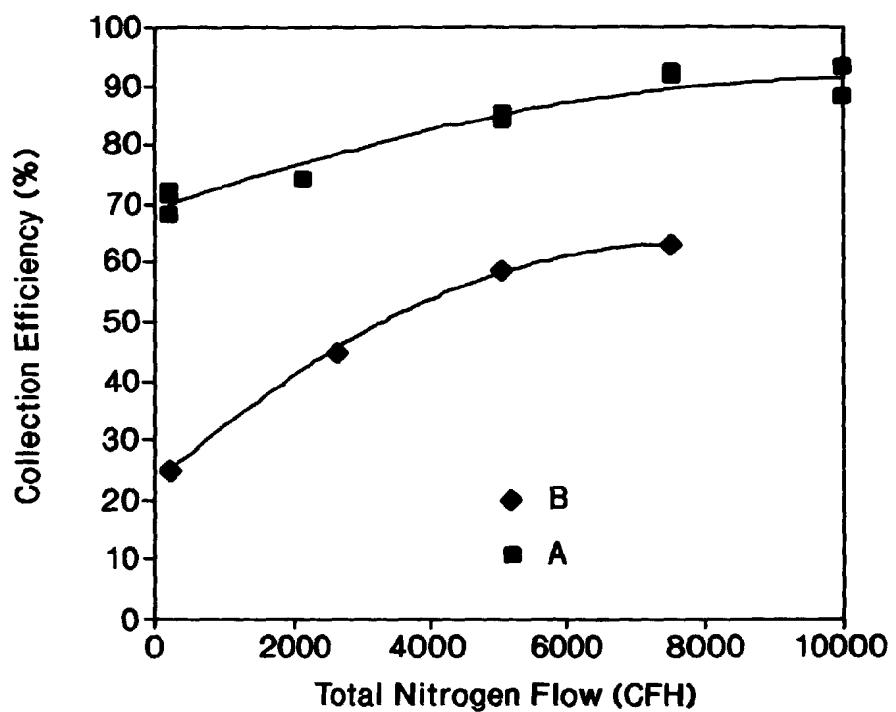


FIG. 4



DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	
Y	EP 0 918 093 A (PRAXAIR TECHNOLOGY INC) 26 May 1999 (1999-05-26) * column 6, line 57 – column 7, line 15; claims 1-6; figures 1-3 *	1-9	C21C5/46 F27D3/16 F23D14/22 B01F3/04
Y	EP 0 866 138 A (PRAXAIR TECHNOLOGY INC) 23 September 1998 (1998-09-23) * column 5, line 29 – line 45; claims 1,2,6; figures 1-3 *	1-9	
Y	US 4 426 224 A (SHIMMEE KAORU ET AL) 17 January 1984 (1984-01-17) * claim 1; figures 1,2 *	1,8	
Y	US 4 857 104 A (VICTOROVICH GRIGORI S ET AL) 15 August 1989 (1989-08-15) * figure 2 *	6	
Y	US 5 366 537 A (SCHLICHTING MARK R) 22 November 1994 (1994-11-22) * claims 1,31-34; figures 1-6 *	1-9	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)
Y	US 4 293 123 A (SAUERT FRIED) 6 October 1981 (1981-10-06) * claims 1-6; figure 3 *	1-9	C21C F27D F23D B01F
P,A	EP 0 965 649 A (PRAXAIR TECHNOLOGY INC) 22 December 1999 (1999-12-22) * the whole document *	1-9	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
THE HAGUE	7 February 2001	Bombeke, M	
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	
X : particularly relevant if taken alone			
Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category			
A : technological background			
O : non-written disclosure			
P : intermediate document			

ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT  
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.

EP 00 12 2010

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

07-02-2001

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0918093	A	26-05-1999	US 6096261 A AU 9325798 A BR 9804716 A CN 1217954 A JP 11217620 A PL 329788 A	01-08-2000 10-06-1999 16-11-1999 02-06-1999 10-08-1999 24-05-1999
EP 0866138	A	23-09-1998	US 5814125 A AU 5842598 A BR 9800914 A CN 1196473 A ES 2143968 T JP 10263384 A PL 325310 A	29-09-1998 24-09-1998 21-09-1999 21-10-1998 01-06-2000 06-10-1998 28-09-1998
US 4426224	A	17-01-1984	JP 59035615 A JP 1025370 B JP 1539737 C JP 58113314 A DE 3247757 A FR 2519024 A GB 2112914 A, B SE 451199 B SE 8207331 A	27-02-1984 17-05-1989 16-01-1990 06-07-1983 14-07-1983 01-07-1983 27-07-1983 14-09-1987 26-06-1983
US 4857104	A	15-08-1989	NONE	
US 5366537	A	22-11-1994	US 5374297 A	20-12-1994
US 4293123	A	06-10-1981	DE 2855499 A AR 223018 A AU 527453 B AU 5350279 A BR 7908191 A CA 1139557 A	10-07-1980 15-07-1981 03-03-1983 26-06-1980 26-08-1980 18-01-1983
EP 0965649	A	22-12-1999	AU 3506599 A BR 9902285 A CN 1239207 A JP 2000026912 A PL 333763 A	06-01-2000 14-03-2000 22-12-1999 25-01-2000 20-12-1999